

bills be printed in the RECORD, with the above occurring en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DETERMINING THE NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MIAMI CIRCLE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 111) which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to direct the Secretary of Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the national significance of the Miami Circle site in the State of Florida as well as the suitability and feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System as part of Biscayne National Park, and for other purposes, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause.

The bill (S. 111), as amended, was read the third time and passed as follows:

S.111

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 3 years after the date funds are made available, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall conduct a special resource study to determine the national significance of the Miami Circle archaeological site in Miami-Dade County, Florida (hereinafter referred to as "Miami Circle"), as well as the suitability and feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System as part of the Biscayne National Park. In conducting the study, the Secretary shall consult with the appropriate American Indian tribes and other interested groups and organizations.

(b) CONTENT OF STUDY.—In addition to determining national significance, feasibility, and suitability, the study shall include the analysis and recommendations of the Secretary on—

(1) any areas in or surrounding the Miami Circle that should be included in Biscayne National Park;

(2) whether additional staff, facilities, or other resources would be necessary to administer the Miami Circle as a unit of Biscayne National Park; and

(3) any effect on the local area from the inclusion of Miami Circle in Biscayne National Park.

(c) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after completion of the study, the Secretary shall submit a report on the findings and recommendations of the study to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

AUTHORIZATION TO SELL OR EXCHANGE CERTAIN LAND IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA

The bill (S. 117) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange certain land in the State of Florida, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 117

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Florida National Forest Land Management Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Florida.

SEC. 3. SALE OR EXCHANGE OF LAND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, sell or exchange any right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcels of Federal land in the State described in subsection (b).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The parcels of Federal land in the State referred to in subsection (a) consist of—

(1) tract A-942a, East Bay, Santa Rosa County, consisting of approximately 61 acres, and more particularly described as T. 1 S., R. 27 W., sec. 31, W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

(2) tract A-942b, East Bay, Santa Rosa County, consisting of approximately 40 acres, and more particularly described as T. 1 S., R. 27 W., sec. 38;

(3) tract A-942c, Ft. Walton, Okaloosa County, located southeast of the intersection of and adjacent to State Road 86 and Mooney Road, consisting of approximately 0.59 acres, and more particularly described as T. 1 S., R. 24 W., sec. 26;

(4) tract A-942d, located southeast of Crestview, Okaloosa County, consisting of approximately 79.90 acres, and more particularly described as T. 2 N., R. 23 W., sec. 2, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

(5) tract A-943, Okaloosa County Fairgrounds, Ft. Walton, Okaloosa County, consisting of approximately 30.14 acres, and more particularly described as T. 1 S., R. 24 W., sec. 26, S $\frac{1}{2}$;

(6) tract A-944, City Ball Park—Ft. Walton, Okaloosa County, consisting of approximately 12.43 acres, and more particularly described as T. 1 S., R. 24 W., sec. 26, S $\frac{1}{2}$;

(7) tract A-945, Landfill-Golf Course Driving Range, located southeast of Crestview, Okaloosa County, consisting of approximately 40.85 acres, and more particularly described as T. 2 N., R. 23 W., sec. 4, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

(8) tract A-959, 2 vacant lots on the north side of Micheaux Road in Bristol, Liberty County, consisting of approximately 0.5 acres, and more particularly described as T. 1 S., R. 7 W., sec. 6;

(9) tract C-3m-d, located southwest of Astor in Lake County, consisting of approximately 15.0 acres, and more particularly described as T. 15 S., R. 28 E., sec. 37;

(10) tract C-691, Lake County, consisting of the subsurface rights to approximately 40.76 acres of land, and more particularly described as T. 17 S., R. 29 E., sec. 25, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

(11) tract C-2208b, Lake County, consisting of approximately 39.99 acres, and more particularly described as T. 17 S., R. 28 E., sec. 28, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

(12) tract C-2209, Lake County, consisting of approximately 127.2 acres, as depicted on the map, and more particularly described as T. 17 S., R. 28 E., sec. 21, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

(13) tract C-2209b, Lake County, consisting of approximately 39.41 acres, and more particularly described as T. 17 S., R. 29 E., sec. 32, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

(14) tract C-2209c, Lake County, consisting of approximately 40.09 acres, and more particularly described as T. 18 S., R. 28 E., sec. 14, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

(15) tract C-2209d, Lake County, consisting of approximately 79.58 acres, and more particularly described as T. 18 S., R. 29 E., sec. 5, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

(16) tract C-2210, government lot 1, 20 recreational residential lots, and adjacent land on Lake Kerr, Marion County, consisting of approximately 30 acres, and more particularly described as T. 13 S., R. 25 E., sec. 22;

(17) tract C-2213, located in the F.M. Arrendondo grant, East of Ocala, Marion County, and including a portion of the land located east of the western right-of-way of State Highway 19, consisting of approximately 15.0 acres, and more particularly described as T. 14 and 15 S., R. 26 E., sec. 36, 38, and 40; and

(18) all improvements on the parcels described in paragraphs (1) through (17).

(c) LEGAL DESCRIPTION MODIFICATION.—The Secretary may, for the purposes of soliciting offers for the sale or exchange of land under subsection (d), modify the descriptions of land specified in subsection (b) based on—

(1) a survey; or

(2) a determination by the Secretary that the modification would be in the best interest of the public.

(d) SOLICITATIONS OF OFFERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may solicit offers for the sale or exchange of land described in subsection (b).

(2) REJECTION OF OFFERS.—The Secretary may reject any offer received under this section if the Secretary determines that the offer—

(A) is not adequate; or

(B) is not in the public interest.

(e) METHODS OF SALE.—The Secretary may sell the land described in subsection (b) at public or private sale (including at auction), in accordance with any terms, conditions, and procedures that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(f) BROKERS.—In any sale or exchange of land described in subsection (b), the Secretary may—

(1) use a real estate broker; and

(2) pay the real estate broker a commission in an amount that is comparable to the amounts of commission generally paid for real estate transactions in the area.

(g) CONCURRENCE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.—A parcel of land described in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (b) shall not be sold or exchanged by the Secretary without the concurrence of the Secretary of the Air Force.

(h) CASH EQUALIZATION.—Notwithstanding section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)), if the value of non-Federal land for which Federal land is exchanged under this section is less than the value of the Federal land exchanged, the Secretary may accept a cash equalization payment in excess of 25 percent of the value of the Federal land.

(i) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The net proceeds derived from any sale or exchange under this Act shall be deposited in the fund established by Public Law 90-171 (commonly known as the "Sisk Act") (16 U.S.C. 484a).

(2) USE.—Amounts deposited under paragraph (1) shall be available to the Secretary for expenditure, without further appropriation, for—

(A) acquisition of land and interests in land for inclusion as units of the National Forest System in the State; and

(B) reimbursement of costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out land sales and exchanges under this Act, including the payment of real estate broker commissions under subsection (f).

SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Land acquired by the United States under this Act shall be—

(1) subject to the Act of March 1, 1911 (commonly known as the “Weeks Act”) (16 U.S.C. 480 et seq.); and

(2) administered in accordance with laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System.

(b) APPLICABLE LAW.—The land described in section 3(b) shall not be subject to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.).

(c) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the land described in section 3(b) is withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the public land laws, mining laws, and mineral leasing laws (including geothermal leasing laws).

PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO ELIGIBLE WEED MANAGEMENT ENTITIES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 144) which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to provide assistance through States to eligible weed management entities to control and eradicate harmful, nonnative weeds on public and private land, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause.

The bill (S. 144), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 144

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Noxious Weed Control Act of 2003”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) NOXIOUS WEED.—The term “noxious weed” has the same meaning as in the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7702(10)).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) STATE.—The term “State” means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Island, and any other possession of the United States.

(4) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian tribe” has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

(5) WEED MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The term “weed management entity” means an entity that—

(A) is recognized by the State in which it is established;

(B) is established by and includes local stakeholders, including Indian tribes;

(C) is established for the purpose of controlling or eradicating harmful, invasive weeds and increasing public knowledge and education concerning the need to control or eradicate harmful, invasive weeds; and

(D) is multijurisdictional and multidisciplinary in nature.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.

The Secretary shall establish a program to provide financial assistance through States to eligible weed management entities to control or eradicate weeds. In developing the program, the Secretary shall consult with the National Invasive Species Council, the

Invasive Species Advisory Committee, representatives from States and Indian tribes with weed management entities or that have particular problems with noxious weeds, and public and private entities with experience in noxious weed management.

SEC. 4. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO STATES AND INDIAN TRIBES.

The Secretary shall allocate funds to States to provide funding to weed management entities to carry out projects approved by States to control or eradicate noxious weeds on the basis of the severity or potential severity of the noxious weed problem, the extent to which the Federal funds will be used to leverage non-Federal funds, the extent to which the State has made progress in addressing noxious weed problems, and such other factors as the Secretary deems relevant. The Secretary shall provide special consideration for States with approved weed management entities established by Indian Tribes, and may provide an additional allocation to a State to meet the particular needs and projects that such a weed management entity will address.

SEC. 5. ELIGIBILITY AND USE OF FUNDS.

(a) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall prescribe requirements for applications by States for funding, including provisions for auditing of and reporting on the use of the funds and criteria to ensure that weed management entities recognized by States are capable of carrying out projects, monitoring and reporting on the use of funds, and are knowledgeable about and experienced in noxious weed management and represent private and public interests adversely affected by noxious weeds. Eligible activities for funding shall include—

(1) applied research to solve locally significant weed management problems and solutions, except that such research may not exceed 8 percent of the available funds in any year;

(2) incentive payments to encourage the formation of new weed management entities, except that such payments may not exceed 25 percent of the available funds in any year; and

(3) projects relating to the control or eradication or noxious weeds, including education, inventories and mapping, management, monitoring, and similar activities, including the payment of the cost of personnel and equipment that promote such control or eradication, and other activities to promote such control or eradication, if the results of the activities are disseminated to the public.

(b) PROJECT SELECTION.—A State shall select projects for funding to a weed management entity on a competitive basis considering—

(1) the seriousness of the noxious weed problem or potential problem addressed by the project;

(2) the likelihood that the project will prevent or resolve the problem, or increase knowledge about resolving similar problems in the future;

(3) the extent to which the payment will leverage non-Federal funds to address the noxious weed problem addressed by the project;

(4) the extent to which the weed management entity has made progress in addressing noxious weed problems;

(5) the extent to which the project will provide a comprehensive approach to the control or eradication of noxious weeds;

(6) the extent to which the project will reduce the total population of a noxious weed;

(7) the extent to which the project uses the principles of integrated vegetation management and sound science; and

(8) such other factors that the State determines to be relevant.

(c) INFORMATION AND REPORT.—As a condition of the receipt of funding, States shall require such information from grant recipients as necessary and shall submit to the Secretary a report that describes the purposes and results of each project for which the payment or award was used, by not later than 6 months after completion of the projects.

(d) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of any project or activity approved by a State or Indian tribe under this Act may not exceed 50 percent unless the State meets criteria established by the Secretary that accommodates situations where a higher percentage is necessary to meet the needs of an underserved area or addresses a critical need that can not be met otherwise.

SEC. 6. LIMITATIONS.

(A) LANDOWNER CONSENT; LAND UNDER CULTIVATION.—Any activity involving real property, either private or public, may be carried out under this Act only with the consent of the landowner and no project may be undertaken on property that is devoted to the cultivation of row crops, fruits, or vegetables.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LAW.—A weed management entity may carry out a project to address the noxious weed problem in more than one State only if the entity meets the requirements of the State laws in all States in which the entity will undertake the project.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—Funding under this Act may not be used to carry out a project—

(1) to control or eradicate animals, pests, or submerged or floating noxious aquatic weeds; or

(2) to protect an agricultural commodity (as defined in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5602)) other than—

(A) livestock (as defined in section 602 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1471); or

(B) an animal- or insect-based product.

SEC. 7. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PROGRAMS.

Assistance authorized under this Act is intended to supplement, and not replace, assistance available to weed management entities, areas, and districts for control or eradication of harmful, invasive weeds on public lands and private lands, including funding available under the “Pulling Together Initiative” of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the provision of funds to any entity under this Act shall have no effect on the amount of any payment received by a county from the Federal Government under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code (commonly known as the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act).

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

To carry out this Act there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2007, of which not more than 5 percent of the funds made available for a fiscal year may be used by the Secretary for administrative costs of Federal agencies.

PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN NEW MEXICO

The bill (S. 210) to provide for the protection of archaeological sites in the Galisteo Basin in New Mexico, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 210

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act”.